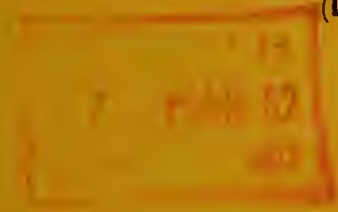


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BELPER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
(DERBYSHIRE)



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

W. J. MORRISSEY M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

and the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

**EDWIN F. RICHLEY,
M.A.P.H.I., M.R.I.P.H.H.**



FOR THE YEAR 1960



Belper Urban District Council

1960

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman : COUNCILLOR A. HAMPSON.

Councillor	L. Beardmore	Councillor	O. M. Bridges (Mrs.)
,,	W. Beardmore.	,,	A. Hall.
,,	M. A. Berkin (Mrs.)	,,	H. G. Melbourne.
,,	R. S. Bird.	,,	G. R. Ottewell.
,,	T. F. Blackham.	,,	M. S. Percival, J.P.
,,	F. R. Bott.	,,	R. F. Sellors.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health :

W. J. MORRISSEY, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Office : Field Head House, Chesterfield Road, Belper.

Telephone : BELPER 341.

Chief Public Health Inspector, Cleansing Superintendent and Housing Manager

(Also Inspector under the Shops Act and Petroleum Regulation Acts)

E. F. RICHLEY, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.I.P.H.H.

Office, Council Offices, King Street, Belper.

Telephone : BELPER 56.

Additional Public Health Inspector :

CLIVE MATHESON, M.A.P.H.I. (Left January, 1960)

HAROLD E. ROBERTS, M.A.P.H.I. (Commenced 2nd May, 1960)

Clerk : Miss M. A. BUXTON (Left October, 1960).

Mrs. V. POWER (Commenced 24th October, 1960).

**To the Chairman and Members of
The Belper Urban District Council.**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Urban District for the year ended 31st December, 1960.

The Registrar General's Estimate of population of the district for the year was 15840, an increase of 40 on the figure for the previous year.

Births registered during the year numbered 202, a decrease of 18 on 1959 registrations, while deaths registered also decreased to 213 as against 242 in 1959. As a result of this both the birth and death rates show corresponding decreases. Still births numbered 4, a decrease of 1, and infant deaths reached 3, 2 of these deaths occurring within the first week of life.

Heart diseases, vascular lesions and cancer were, once again responsible for the greatest number of deaths. The deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus revealed only a slight increase to 7 (6 in 1959) while the total deaths from cancer of all sites increased to 41 as against 37 in 1959.

Measles cases accounted for the rather large increase in the total number of infectious diseases. A total of 99 cases of all diseases were notified during 1959 as against 234 during 1960. Whooping Cough increased by 48 cases over the figures for the previous year. Scarlet Fever and Pneumonia notifications however, show decreases.

No cases of poliomyelitis occurred during the year, I am very pleased to say. Vaccination against this disease, made available to the over 40 age group during the year, is now there for everyone's asking. The over 40's scheme is available through the General Practitioners.

New legislation which came into force during the year included Acts relating to such diverse matters as Noise, Caravans and Mental Health. All of the Acts can be regarded as milestones in the public health field. Firstly, the Noise Abatement Act has among its provisions that noise or vibration which would amount to a nuisance at Common Law becomes a Statutory Nuisance and can be dealt with according to the procedure provided under Part III of the



Public Health Act, 1936. Apart from action by a Local Authority, 3 or more occupiers of land or premises who are aggrieved by a noise or vibration may make a complaint to a Magistrate. This Act undoubtedly strengthens the Council's powers to deal with complaints of noise nuisance but very few complaints of this type of nuisance have been received in the past. Secondly, the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act was a direct result of the report "Caravans as Homes" by Sir Arton Wilson to the Minister of Housing and Local Government in 1958. The decision to conduct the investigation into the question of caravans in the first place was sparked off by pressure on the Minister by M.P's. and the public over the Egham case when about 70 caravan dwellers in Egham were given notice to quit an unauthorised site they were occupying. The Act brought into force a new licensing system for caravans and has the objects of (1) controlling the location of caravan sites and (2) improving the conditions on sites by the requirement of good standard of layout, equipment and maintenance. There have only been one or two caravans in this district and although a few difficulties have been experienced in getting occupiers to apply for necessary permissions as soon as the caravans move onto a site, all sites have been kept under surveillance. Thirdly, the Mental Health Act, 1959, came into force on the 1st November, 1960. Although this Act will be operated by the County Council as the Local Health Authority, it makes fresh provisions regarding the reception, care and treatment of the mentally disordered person. The underlying principle of the Act is that mental patients should be dealt with in the same manner as all other hospital patients and only when compulsory detention is necessary will any variation into this practice be introduced. The old terms of "mental illness" and "mental deficiency" are replaced by the phrase "mental disorder" and the name of mental hospitals changed to "psychiatric hospitals." It is hoped that these new arrangements will remove much of the old fashioned stigma which was at one time attached to disorders of the mind.

The decision to hold the Public Health Exhibition was welcomed in all quarters. The Exhibition, was, from a visitors point of view, most interesting and well arranged. It showed all aspects of the work of the public health department in a clear and well presented manner. It is to be hoped that arrangements for similar Exhibitions will be made in future years as such periodic and sometimes timely reminders to the general public on what might be termed 'hygiene' matters do, in no small way, contribute to the general health of the public.

The year saw changes in the staff of the Public Health Department both on the inspectoral and on the clerical side. In spite of

this, however, as the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector shows, a large amount of very valuable work has been carried out during the year.

My sincere thanks are due, Ladies and Gentlemen, to the Chairman and Members of the Council and of the Public Health Committee for their continued support, help and encouragement ; to the Clerk of the Council and the other Chief Officers for their co-operation and assistance ; to the General Practitioners and Health Visitors for their willing help and to the staff of the Public Health Department for the efficient manner in which the work of the Department has been carried out during the year.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,,

Your obedient Servant,

W. J. MORRISSEY,
Medical Officer of Health.

Tuberculosis.

During the year 5 cases of Pulmonary and 1 case of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified.

The Ministry of Health announced at the end of the year that a total of 23,361 cases of this disease were notified over the whole country in 1960 and the disease was classed as being responsible for 3,392 deaths. From these figures it would seem that Tuberculosis, rather than being eradicated is being slowly cured. But the good results now being claimed must not be allowed to lull us into an apathetic state. It is likely that the fight against this disease will continue for some years, although there are hopes that the future of Tuberculosis control and further progress to be made during the next decade will far surpass that made during the last. Two major deterrents may prevent this happening. The first is that people will become complacent towards the disease and tend to regard it as “ a thing of the past.” It might well be that Tuberculosis will never return as a large scale killer, claiming as it did as late as 1949, approximately 15,000 people annually, but there still remains persistent pockets of infection. The second deterrent might be said to be those patients who disregard the warning signs of chest disease and those who, while they consult their doctors, do not keep up their attendance at the Chest Clinic and even if they do attend, attend “ carelessly ” and are unco-operative as regards treatment. This second deterrent can be regarded as an offshoot of the first and thus the problem to be tackled is to get rid of the apathy in the public attitude towards Tuberculosis which still remains quite a serious threat to the general public health.

B.C.G. Vaccination.

The two schemes in operation, that is the scheme administered by the Chest Physician on the one hand and the County Council Scheme on the other, continued to operate throughout the year. The Scheme administered by the Chest Physicians is limited to children who have been in contact with cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and the County Council Scheme is for school children of the age of 13 years and upwards. Visits were made by myself to schools in the District in January, 1960, and the number of children who received skin tests, and who were vaccinated with B.C.G. if this was found to be necessary on subsequent inspection is as follows :

Total Consent Forms sent out	....	....	665
Consent Forms returned	....	....	510
Total Vaccinated	....	....	432
Positive Reactions	....	....	124
Tested but absent for reading	....	....	18
Not Tested	....	....	40

Diphtheria and Diphtheria Immunisation.

No cases of diphtheria has been notified in this district for some years and none occurred during the year under review.

I am indebted to Dr. J. B. S. Morgan, the County Medical Officer who has kindly supplied the following details regarding diphtheria immunisations carried out during the year in the district.

Record cards received during the year in respect of children immunised during that year (Primary Immunisation only).

				1960
Under 1 year	....	....	....	149
1 to 4 (incl.)	....	....	....	40
5 to 14 (incl.)	....	....	....	30
				<hr/>
Total	....	....	....	219
				<hr/>

The outbreak of diphtheria in Derby during the year once again spotlighted the urgent need for every child to be immunised against this disease before its first birthday and then to receive reinforcing doses at 4 year intervals thereafter.

Immunisation against this disease was first begun in this country in the early 1940's and thereafter the number of cases of diphtheria dropped considerably. But in recent years the campaign has met with gradual diminishing success in that the number of children who received protection by immunisation has gradually decreased. There is complacency on the part of the general public in the face of the possibility of this serious illness which may come disguised in the mildness of the early symptoms of the simple sore throat.

The percentage of children under 15 years of age over the country as a whole who have been immunised against the disease is somewhat lower than 50%. Cases in the past few years have shown a tendency to increase, 192 cases were notified in 1957 and this figure increased to 271 in 1959, and while immunisation remains at a low level, it will be practically impossible to finally stamp out diphtheria.

Fortunately the outbreak in Derby jolted a number of complacent parents into requesting immunisation for their children and it is earnestly hoped that the present higher level of immunisation will be maintained or, better still, increased.

I can only repeat the plea to parents contained in my Annual Report for 1959, that all babies should be immunised at about 8 months old and thereafter should receive booster doses at 4-5 year intervals. This course of action is imperative for every child if we are to finally rid ourselves of diphtheria.

Most primary immunisations are carried out by the General Medical Practitioners, and immunisation is also available at the School Clinics and Infant Welfare Centres. The School doctors give ' booster doses ' at the schools and also primary immunisations to those children whose parents failed to have it done during infancy.

Poliomyelitis and Anti-Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

It gives me great pleasure once again to report that no confirmed cases of poliomyelitis occurred in the district during the year. No notifications of suspected cases having been removed to hospital were received.

The decline in the number of cases of poliomyelitis over the country as a whole continued during the year. 34 deaths were attributed to this disease as against 86 in 1959, 147 in 1958 and 246 in 1957. The Ministry of Health and the Medical Research Council have both conceded that this improvement could be said to be the result of the vaccination campaign.

During the year the Minister decided to extend still further the scope of the vaccination scheme, this time to include persons over 40 years of age. Vaccination of the persons in this group has been made available through the General Practitioners. Thus vaccination against poliomyelitis is now available to all persons.

The Polio sessions at the Clinic, Field Lane, Belper, continued throughout the year.

Experiments in London and Manchester and 20 other centres continued during the year with the new " live " oral vaccine and it is thought that this method may be introduced sometime during 1961. It is intended to use the oral vaccine to supplement the killed vaccine given by injection, which will still be the main method of protection. The " live " vaccine produced by Dr. Albert Sabin is contained in a sweetened syrup and according to reports both in the Soviet Union and in the United States it has so far proved to be both effective and safe.

The Sabin vaccine is already being produced in this country and is being exported to the U.S.A. The manufacturers say they are ready to increase production so that supplies could be available for use here as soon as the Ministry of Health are satisfied of the safety and efficacy of the new vaccine.

In the Spring of this year the Minister announced that a stock of oral vaccine is now available for use, as an emergency measure, in the control of serious outbreaks of poliomyelitis.

It should be emphasised that the emergency use of oral vaccine is not intended as a substitute for routine immunisation for which inactivated poliomyelitis vaccine, in three doses administered by injection (with a reinforcing fourth dose to children of primary school age), should continue to be employed. At the present time there is no suggestion that oral vaccine should replace inactivated vaccine in the general programme of vaccination against poliomyelitis.

The decision whether or not a local outbreak is such that oral vaccine should be made available will be taken by the Ministry.

The arrangements regarding vaccination against poliomyelitis remained the same in this area during the year although once again there has been a noticeable "falling-off" in numbers coming forward to receive the vaccination.

Food Poisoning.

Two cases of Food Poisoning occurred during the year. A thorough and complete investigation was undertaken, but the laboratory reports proved negative. It was thought that tinned meat might have been the cause of the disease and some bacteria were isolated in a portion of the tinned meat saved. No bacteria were isolated however, from the specimens given by the patients.

Although the number of cases of Food Poisoning do not present anything startling or spectacular, there must be many other people who contract the illness but who treat themselves, do not call in their family doctor, and recover within a reasonably short time. These cases are not the subject of a notification and the figures cannot be regarded as presenting an accurate picture of the incidence of the disease.

Food Poisoning is caused by bacteria. These bacteria abound in cuts, sores and abrasions, etc., and live and multiply very quickly in such foods as cooked meats, meat pies, soup and stews, custards and certain egg dishes, etc. All of these foods should be consumed as soon as possible after preparation. If this is not possible, the dishes should be quickly cooled to and kept at a temperature of about 45°F., as soon as possible after removal from the oven or saucepan. The practice of "warming-through" certain dishes for consumption on the second or third day after preparation is a very dangerous one unless the food is re-heated to boiling point. With soups and the various liquid foods this is possible but with such things as meat pies, prepared meats, cream, etc., this is not practical. Infection also emanates from cuts, etc., on the fingers and hands of those engaged in the preparation of food. All cuts should be covered by a clean bandage or dressing and this should be kept clean. Nails should be kept short and clean and all food should be kept covered at all times, and out of reach of flies. Scrupulous attention should be given to the cleanliness of cooking utensils.

These “golden rules” are worth repeating even though the actual number of cases of food poisoning notified does not seem to give any cause for alarm, and if all people who are concerned in food handling were to rigidly adhere to them, it is likely that the number of persons eating infected food and becoming ill would be considerably reduced.

Epidemic Nausea.

Outbreaks of sickness continued in a haphazard and sporadic manner throughout the district during the year, some being notified, others not. There seemed to be no pattern in the spread of the infection and cases seemed to crop up in several parts of the district bearing no recognisable connection. The disease usually started with symptoms resembling mild food poisoning, i.e., sickness and diarrhoea, abrupt in onset and the illness being short in duration and not very severe.

Some of the outbreaks may have been caused by bacteria in the same way as Dysentery and Food Poisoning although the majority of the outbreaks seem to be of the virus infection type.

This disease seems to be a separate entity among a group of diseases with certain recognisable similarities and of unknown origin. It is thought in some quarters that the disease may be due to a group of viruses and the method of transmission may be somewhat like that of influenza while other opinions have been expressed that the disease may be due to an intestinal virus and the food is in some way connected, the method of infection being from faeces via hands to food.

The prevention of infection is the same as in Dysentery and Poliomyelitis and is a matter of personal hygiene. It will thus be seen how essential it is for everyone to pay particular attention to hand washing after every visit to the W.C.

Immunisation against Whooping Cough and Tetanus.

The County Council has in operation schemes for the immunisation of persons against whooping cough and tetanus. There is thought to be a risk of provoking other diseases if the antigens are combined and given in one injection and it is felt that it would be more expedient if the antigens were given singly. There is also thought to be a risk that the resultant immunity to one or more of the components will be impaired when the antigens are given in combination. Thus, immunisation against these two diseases involves 2 courses of injections.

Injections are given at the County Clinics or by the Medical Practitioners and ‘booster’ doses are given after the recommended interval has elapsed.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948—SECTION 47.

It was not found necessary to take any action under this Act during the year.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

AREA OF DISTRICT (IN ACRES)	4294
ESTIMATED POPULATION (REGISTRAR GENERAL'S ESTIMATE)	15,840
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES	5,189
RATEABLE VALUE 1 . 4 . 61....	£164,041
GENERAL RATE FOR 1961/62....	21/-d.
PRODUCT OF A PENNY RATE Est. 1961/62	£659
TOTAL DEBT FOR ALL PURPOSES 31 . 3 . 61	£1,300,007
TOTAL DEBT FOR HOUSING ONLY 31 . 3 . 61	£1,115,464
NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING 1960 :—	

(a) COUNCIL	6	
(b) PRIVATE	37	
TOTAL		43

LIVE BIRTHS :	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
LEGITIMATE	102	94	196
ILLEGITIMATE	5	1	6
TOTALS	107	95	202

BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION 12.76

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS FORMED 3.06% OF THE
TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS.

STILL BIRTHS :	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
LEGITIMATE	1	3	4
ILLEGITIMATE	—	—	—
TOTALS	1	3	4

STILL BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS 19.42
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS :

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
LEGITIMATE	103	97	200
ILLEGITIMATE	5	1	6
	108	98	206

DEATHS:	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
	103	110	213

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION 13.45

INFANT DEATHS (Deaths under 1 Year) :

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
LEGITIMATE	—	3	3
ILLEGITIMATE	—	—	—
TOTALS	—	3	3

INFANT MORTALITY RATES :

INFANT DEATH RATE PER 1,000

TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS	14.8
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LEGITIMATE INFANTILE DEATH RATE PER

1,000 LEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS	15.31
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ILLEGITIMATE INFANTILE DEATH RATE PER

1000 ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS	Nil.
-------------------------------	------

NEO-NATAL DEATHS (Deaths under 4 weeks) :

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
LEGITIMATE	—	2	2
ILLEGITIMATE	—	—	—
TOTALS	—	2	2

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL

LIVE BIRTHS	1.00
-------------	------	------	------	------

EARLY NEO-NATAL DEATHS (Deaths under 1 week) :

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
LEGITIMATE	—	2	2
ILLEGITIMATE	—	—	—
TOTALS	—	2	2

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000

LIVE BIRTHS	1.00
-------------	------	------	------	------

PERINATAL DEATHS (Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined) :

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
LEGITIMATE	1	5	6
ILLEGITIMATE	—	—	—
TOTAL	1	5	6

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000 LIVE
AND STILL BIRTHS

....	29.14
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MATERNAL MORTALITY :

No. OF DEATHS	NIL
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MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000 TOTAL
LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS

....	NIL
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INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table shows the rise and fall of the various notifiable diseases during the past eight years.

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Pulmonary								
Tuberculosis	11	13	8	5	4	5	2	5
Non-Pulmonary								
Tuberculosis	3	1	4	—	1	1	—	1
Scarlet Fever	61	26	9	22	38	7	10	3
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	8	2	4	2	6	10	27	6
Ophthalmia								
Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	435	—	249	1	81	273	55	154
Whooping-								
Cough	106	44	12	51	8	7	1	49
Erysipelas	—	1	2	2	—	3	4	2
Puerperal								
Pyrexia	1	3	1	1	1	—	—	—
Acute Polio								
Myelitis	—	1	1	5	4	1	—	—
Dysentery	2	16	5	10	13	1	—	12
Paratyphoid								
Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	18	—	22	4	1	1	—	2
Meningococcal								
Infection	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
 TOTALS	 646	 109	 319	 103	 157	 309	 99	 234

AGE INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The following table shows the incidence of infectious diseases notified by age groups.

Disease	Age		Under					4-	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 &	
	Unknown	1 year	1-	2-	3-	4-	Over					Total	
Scarlet Fever	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	3
Whooping Cough	...	—	4	10	2	5	—	22	3	—	—	—	49
Measles	...	—	4	17	8	21	—	79	2	—	—	1	154
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	8	12
Pneumonia	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Food Poisoning	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
T.B. Pulmonary	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
T.B. Non-Pulmonary	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
TOTAL	...	—	8	20	32	11	27	103	6	3	24	234	234

The following table shows the number of notifications of infectious diseases received month by month

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	2	10	10	4	20	1	1	1	49
Measles ...	—	—	—	12	106	34	2	—	—	—	—	—	154
Dysentery ...	—	—	8	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Pneumonia ...	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	6
Erysipelas ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Food Poisoning....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
T.B. Pulmonary	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	5
T.B. Non-Pulmonary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAL	3	—	8	16	113	44	13	8	20	2	4	3	234

CAUSES OF DEATHS REGISTERED DURING 1960.

The following table shows the causes of deaths registered during 1960 :

Causes of Death					M.	F.	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...			1	—	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...				3	4	7
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus					6	1	7
Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...			—	5	5
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	....				—	1	1
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms					6	15	21
Diabetes	...	...			—	2	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system					14	28	42
Coronary disease, angina	...	...			25	18	43
Hypertension with heart disease	...				—	2	2
Other heart diseases	...	...	...		8	7	15
Other circulatory diseases	...	...			11	6	17
Influenza	....	....	....	....	—	2	2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	2	5	7
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Other diseases of respiratory system					3	2	5
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...				3	—	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...				1	—	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...			2	1	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	....	....			4	—	4
Other defined and ill-defined diseases					7	8	15
Motor Vehicle accidents	...	...			1	—	1
All other accidents	..	...	...		4	2	6
TOTALS					103	110	213

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR,
CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT AND HOUSING
MANAGER.

To the Chairman and Members of
the Belper Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Members,

I have to present for your consideration my Annual Report dealing with the work carried out by my Department during the year 1960.

It is usual in my report to give comments and observations on each section, but due to illness and staff difficulties these have been omitted this year. It is my intention to resume giving a much fuller report for the year 1961.

Mr. C. Matheson, the Additional Inspector, left this area in January, 1960, and Mr. H. Roberts was appointed in his place and commenced work on 2nd May, 1960. During this period, I worked 82 hours more than normal working time, exclusive of all Committee work. In October, my Clerk, Miss M. Buxton, left after eight years service and Mrs. V. Power was appointed to take her place on 24th October, 1960. In May, 1961, Mr. Roberts left the area and Mr. R. W. Lander commenced work in his place on 10th July, 1961.

As a result of all these changes I was only able to take part of my annual leave and on 13th June, 1961, I collapsed with a cerebral haemorrhage during a Housing Meeting. After operation, I was able to resume work on 4th September, 1961.

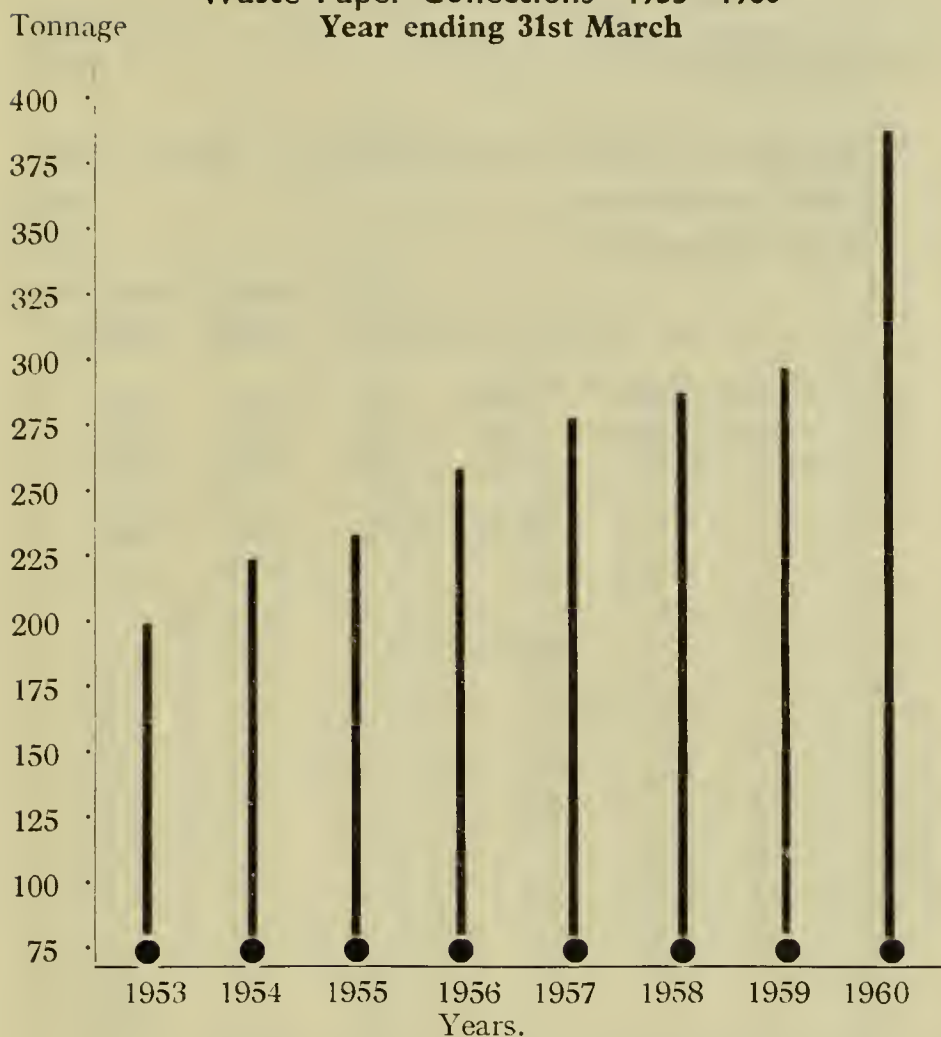
During these difficult times, the other officers of the Council gave every assistance possible and I am sincerely grateful to them. I would like to place on record the support and personal kindness which I received from Dr. W. J. Morrissey, Medical Officer of Health.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Members,

Your obedient Servant,

E. F. RICHLEY,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

Waste Paper Collections 1953—1960 **Year ending 31st March**



COLLECTION OF REFUSE—1959.

Efficiency Statistics.

Number of premises from which refuse is collected	...	...	5253
Number of dustbins emptied weekly	...	...	5370
Estimated tonnage (excluding waste paper)	...	...	4843
Estimated tonnage (Including waste paper)	....	....	5224
Number of collectors (including drivers)	...	...	12
Weight of refuse collected per man per day (250 days per annum)	...	...	1.61 tons
Number of occasions bins emptied during year	...	....	262,752

continued

TABLE No. 1

Average haul (miles) by collection vehicle to disposal point 2½ miles
Frequency of collection ... 7 days

SICKNESS RETURN (year ending 31st March, 1960).

1.	Possible working hours	....	...	...	...	35,936
2.	Actual working hours	.....				31,806
<i>% of possible working hours</i>						
		Hours lost	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	
3.						
(a)	Sickness (paid)	2762	5.45	7.03	7.69	
(b)	Sickness (unpaid)	987	1.86	0.45	2.75	
(c)	Other time lost	381	1.63	0.66	1.05	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
		4130	8.94	8.14	11.49	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	

TABLE No. 1

SUMMARY OF SALVAGE COLLECTED.

1947 to 1960/61

Years ending 31st March.

Year	Paper			Scrap Metal Including Unflattened Tins			Bones			Kitchen Waste			Bottles and Jars			Cullet			Textiles			Income		
	T.	c.	q.	T.	c.	q.	T.	c.	q.	T.	c.	q.	T.	c.	q.	T.	c.	q.	T.	c.	q.	£	s.	d.
1947/8	105	8	0	—	—	—	—	10	1	55	13	0	5	10	0	—	—	—	1	9	3	954	—	—
1948/9	117	11	4	18	19	1	—	7	2	50	4	2	3	9	0	15	0	—	1	4	3	1078	—	—
1949/50	138	13	0	66	5	3	—	—	3	66	11	0	3	17	0	2	6	0	3	8	3	1044	—	—
1950/51	161	2	3	93	9	0	—	—	—	69	12	2	3	5	0	1	15	0	4	2	0	1721	—	—
1951/52	185	9	3	110	8	1	—	—	—	68	14	0	3	13	0	3	8	0	2	11	0	3590	—	—
1952/53	157	6	0	77	10	1	—	—	—	69	9	2	4	18	3	3	2	0	2	2	0	1851	12	1
1953/54	208	11	0	99	5	0	—	—	—	73	2	0	10	16	0	5	19	0	3	5	0	2163	16	5
1954/55	228	12	0	85	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	16	2	5	8	0	2	8	2	2056	0	0
1955/56	241	11	1	86	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	2	4	3	0	2	4	3	2402	4	0
1956/57	260	4	2	105	17	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	17	0	2	18	0	3	18	0	2664	2	7
1957/58	277	6	3	107	19	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	12	1	2	19	0	5	11	2	2956	18	9
1958/59	289	2	0	110	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	1	7	0	2	4	0	2839	3	1
1959/60	294	9	1	75	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	19	3	1	4	0	5	14	3	2592	15	8
1960/61	381	3	2	53	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	19	0	6	3	3	3247	6	8

TABLE No. 2

COST STATEMENT OF YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1961

Refuse Collection.

					Cost per ton		
					s.		d.
					£		
Wages	...	...	...	...	5606		
Transport	...	...	...	...	2493		
Sundries	...	...	...	...	91		
Gross cost					8190	...	...
Less income (Trade refuse, etc.)					80	...	...
Net Cost					8110	...	...
Cost per 1000 population per annum					...	£507	
Cost per 1000 houses per annum					...	£1622	

Refuse Disposal.

Wages	...	...	...	...	1376		
Maintenance and repairs	...	...	...	...	120		
Rents, Rates, etc.	...	...	...	...	12		
Initial Expenses of tip	...	...	...	...	164		
(Wyver Lane)							
Gross cost					1672	6	7
Less income (Trade Refuse)					18	...	1
Net Cost					1654	...	...
Cost per 1000 population per annum					...	£103	
Cost per 1000 houses per annum					...	£331	

TABLE No. 3

SALVAGE.

Details of Income and Expenditure, year ending 31st March.
1961.

Income

	£
Scrap Metal	170
Waste Paper	3013
Other Salvage	64
	<hr/>
	3247

Expenditure

	£
Wages—baling ...	1521
Wages—collection ...	305
Bonus ...	996
Transport ...	432
Sundries & Clothing ...	107
Repairs to buildings ...	8
	<hr/>
Total expenditure ...	3369

Excess of expenditure over income 122

The excess of expenditure over income of £122 does not reflect a true picture of facts as 5 quarterly bonuses were paid, instead of 4, and if the last payment is disregarded then a profit of £118 would have been made. The reason for 5 bonus payments is due to the fact that a new profit bonus scheme is now in operation.

Totals	£	Per Ton
		s. d.
Net Cost—Collection ...	8110	31 1½
Net Cost—Disposal ..	1654	6 6
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	9764	37 7½
Add Salvage, excess of expenditure over income ...	122	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Net Cost ...	9886	38 1½

TABLE No. 4.

MEAT INSPECTION.
1st January, 1960 to 31st December, 1960.

		<i>Bovines</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep & Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed ....	....	684	2	2384	380	—
Number inspected ....	....	684	2	2384	380	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci (whole carcase condemned)						
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned		—	1	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci		44	—	—	11	—
Tuberculosis only—						
Whole carcases condemned ....	....	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned ....	....	18	—	—	5	—
Percentage of the number affected with T.B.		2.63	—	—	1.34	—
Cysticercosis—						
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned ....	....	1	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ....	....	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned		—	—	—	—	—

Carcases, Parts of Carcases and Organs Condemned.

	<i>Carcases</i>							
	<i>Whole</i>	<i>Part</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>Lungs</i>	<i>Heart</i>	<i>Liver</i>	<i>Spleen</i>	<i>Mesenteries</i>
Beasts	—	—	4	9	2	50	—	4
Calves	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pigs	—	—	5	1	1	9	—	1
Sheep	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

Total Weight Condemned—

Tuberculosis	2 cwts	2 qrs.	20lb.
Other Diseases	5 „	1 „	12 „

8 cwts. 0 qrs. 4 lb.

TABLE No. 5

UNSOUND FOOD CONDEMNED DURING 1960.

(Excluding Meat and Offal condemned in Slaughter Houses).

	lbs.	ozs.
Fish	14	—
Chicken	15	—
Corned Beef	80	4
Salmon	1	8
Luncheon Meat	14	12
Pilchards	—	5
Crab	1	9
Stewed Steak	10	8
Steak and Kidney Pie	—	8
Ox Tongue	7	—
Sausage	1	—
Ham and Tongue	2	8
Pork	50	—
Beef	120	—
Liver	115	—
Lamb	250	—
Veal	6	—
Tomatoes	90	14
Apricots	1	—
Pineapples	3	—
Plums	1	4
Peaches	5	—
Oranges	4	2
Prunes	—	6
Grapefruit	2	15
Pears	7	13
Cheese	6	—
Rice	7	—
Beans	13	8
Soups	26	10
Jelly	—	12
Syrup	4	—
Cream	1	2

7 cwts. 2 qrs. 25 lbs. 4 ozs.

TABLE No. 6.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

The Local Authority under the Food & Drugs Act, 1955, is the Derbyshire County Council and Mr. R. W. Sutton, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.C.S., the County Analyst, informs me that 61 samples, including 13 milks, were taken during the year 1960 and I am indebted to him for the following report :—

“ One sample of T.T. Milk was deficient in fat and two samples of Ice Cream (an informal sample followed by a formal sample) were also deficient in fat. The producers were cautioned.

Proceedings were taken in respect of a loaf of Bread seriously contaminated with mould and resulted in the manufacturers being fined £15 together with £10 10s. 0d. costs.

A “ foreign body ” in another loaf of Bread was identified as a moth larva. It seemed doubtful from tests in the laboratory that this larva had been present in the loaf during the baking process and no further action was taken.

Samples from Canned Luncheon Meat thought to have caused illness were examined for tin and lead but the amounts found did not represent any unusual degree of metallic contamination.”

Food Premises in the Area.

	<i>No.</i>	<i>Inspections during the year.</i>
Bakehouses	4	8
Ice-cream Premises	60	25
Fish Fryers	16	6
Licensed Premises	41	32
Grocers and Greengrocers	76	30
Butchers & Slaughterhouses	23	370
Fishmongers	2	6
Cafes, Restaurants, Canteens, etc.	20	12
	<hr/> 242	<hr/> 489

Food Premises Registered under Sections 16-18. Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

	<i>No.</i>	<i>Inspections during year</i>
Manufacture and Sale of Preserved Food	36	18
Manufacture of Ice-cream	2	6
Sale of Ice-cream ..	58	19

TABLE No. 7

WATER SUPPLY.

The supply of drinking water has been satisfactory both in quantity and quality. Three samples taken for bacteriological examination were proved suitable for drinking.

Supply to Houses.

Number of houses in district connected to mains	....	5195
Number of houses in district supplied from standpipe connected to mains	.... ....	2
Number of houses in district not supplied from standpipe or mains	.... ....	1

TABLE No. 8.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.

The following tables show the work done during the year under the above Acts.

1. Register of Factories. (1st January 1960).

Laundry	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Hosiery Manufacturers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Motor Repairers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Food Manufacturers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Manufacturing Chemists	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Sweet Manufacturers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Cotton Mills	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Paint Manufacturers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Oil Refinery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Engineering Works	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Monumentalists	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Beer Bottlers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Printers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Iron Founders	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Spring Manufacturers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Gas Works	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Builders and Joiners	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
Dyers and Bleachers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Shoe Repairers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Seed Cleaners	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Saw Mills	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Electrical Contractors	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Cardboard Box Manufacturers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Coach Painters	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Half-hose Finishers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Underwear Manufacturers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Upholsterers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Slaughterhouses and Knacker's Yard	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
								Total 71

The manufacturing factories at the end of the year were employing :—

			Males	Females
Over 18 years of age	....	....	3,333	2,134
Under 18 years of age	....	....	226	326
			3,559	2,460

An overall total of 6,019 persons.

TABLE No. 9

2.—INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health.

Premises	No. on Register	Inspection	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	71	44	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	72	44	—	—

3.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	Number of Prosecutions instituted
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE No. 10.

4. OUTWORK

	No. of outworkers in August list.	No. of cases of Default in sending lists to Council.	Notices Served.	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel (Making, etc.)....	40	—	—	—
Lace and Nets	1	—	—	—

5. OUTWORKERS.

The number of outworkers in the district was 41. This is an increase on the number (37) engaged on this class of work during 1959.

Nature of Work	No. of Premises	No. of Outworkers
Hosiery	38	38
Lace and nets	1	1
Clothing	2	2
	—	—
	41	41
	—	—

Thirty-two visits were made to premises where outwork is carried on.

TABLE No. 11

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959.

Application for Standard Grant.

The following is an analysis of grants approved :
Provision of :

Bath, hot water supply, wash hand basin, food store, inside water closet	6
Bath, wash hand basin, hot water supply, inside water closet	13
Bath, wash hand basin, hot water supply, foodstore	4
Bath, wash hand basin, inside water closet	2
Bath, wash hand basin, hot water supply	7
Inside water closet	2
	—
	34
	—

During the same period, three applications for Discretionary Grants were refused.

TABLE No. 12.

STATISTICS.

Year	Houses erected by Local Authority	Houses erected by Private Enterprise	Total
Pre-1930	66	unknown	—
1930	12	22	34
1931	—	65	65
1932	54	60	114
1933	—	125	125
1934	—	163	163
1935	—	63	63
1936	—	64	64
1937	—	53	53
1938	20	126	146
1939	—	37	37
1940	—	—	—
1941	—	2	2
1942	—	—	—
1943	—	—	—
1944	—	—	—
1945	—	—	—
1946	50 (incl. 40 Pre-Fabs)	34	84
1947	52	20	72
1948	68	23	91
1949	60	22	82
1950	42	4	46
1951	64	3	67
1952	40	15	55
1953	88	21	109
1954	76	24	100
1955	40	36	76
1956	24	56	80
1957	88	56	144
1958	6	42	48
1959	28	37	65
1960	6	37	43
TOTALS	884	1210	2094

TABLE No. 13

APPLICATIONS FOR COUNCIL HOUSES, BUNGALOWS AND SINGLE PERSON'S FLATS.

Position as at 31st December, 1960.

Table showing year when application was made :—

Year	General	Bungalows	Single Person's Flats
1952	7	—	—
1953	7	5	—
1954	14	7	—
1955	32	6	—
1956	44	15	—
1957	70	39	—
1958	31	17	—
1959	43	16	16
1960	49	12	8
Total	297	117	24

1. Applicants at present on Council Housing List—Type of accommodation.

Tenants	99
In Rooms	44
Caravans	3
Owner/occupiers	16
	162

2. Situation of Applicants.

Within Urban District	140
Outside Urban District	22
	162

3. Size of Applicants' Families.

35 Applicants with no children.
59 Applicants with one child.
35 Applicants with two children.
33 Applicants with more than two children.

4. Number of Families in Applicants' Houses.

One Family in house	118
Two Families in house	42
Three Families in house	2
Separated Families	—

TABLE No. 14.

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE.

Summary of quarterly returns submitted to the Ministry of Housing & Local Government during the year ended 31st December, 1960.

A. Houses Demolished. In Clearance Areas

	<i>Houses Demolished</i>	<i>Displaced Persons/Families.</i>
--	------------------------------	--

(Housing Act, 1957)

(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	14	—	—
---------------------------------------	----	---	---

Not in Clearance Areas

(4) <i>As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1), Housing Act, 1957</i>	16	32	11
---	----	----	----

B. Unfit Houses Closed.

(8) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1), and 35 (1), Housing Act, 1957	7	9	3
--	------	------	---	---	---

C. Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied.

	<i>By Owner</i>	<i>By L.A.</i>
(8) After informal action by L.A.	152	—
(9) After formal notice—		
(a) Public Health Act	—	—
(b) Housing Act, 1957 (9) (16)	2	—

RENT ACT, 1957.

Record of Certificates of Disrepair, Applied for, Issued and Cancelled. 1st January, 1960—31st December, 1960.

1. Applications for Certificates	....	...	1
2. Council's decision to issue Form L			
(a) Some defects	..	..	—
(b) All defects	....	....	—
3. Notice Form J sent	....	....	—
4. Landlord's Undertaking Form K received	....	....	—
5. Certificate Form L issued	...	....	—

TABLE No. 15

SUMMARY OF ACTION DURING THE YEAR IN RESPECT OF INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES.

Housing Act 1957, Sections 16—17.

<i>Property</i>		<i>Action</i>	<i>Date</i>
46, High Street ....	....	Demolition Order	6.4.60
48, High Street ....	....	Demolition Order	6.4.60
50, High Street ....	....	Demolition Order	6.4.60
11A, Hillside Rise ....	....	Closing Order	3.5.60
29, Holbrook Road ....	....	Demolition Order	3.5.60
31, Holbrook Road ....	....	Demolition Order	3.5.60
33, Holbrook Road ....	....	Demolition Order	3.5.60
35, Holbrook Road ....	....	Demolition Order	3.5.60
Bridge House, Bridge Foot ....	....	Closing Order	7.6.60
6, Swinney Lane ....	....	Closing Order	7.6.60
37, St. John's Road ....	....	Closing Order	7.6.60
39, St. John's Road ....	....	Closing Order	7.6.60
43, Holbrook Road ....	....	Closing Order	7.6.60
45, Holbrook Road ....	....	Closing Order	7.6.60
62, Penn Street ....	....	Demolition Order	4.10.60
2, Halls' Hill ....	....	Demolition Order	4.10.60
3, Hall's Hill ....	....	Demolition Order	4.10.60
1, Hall's Hill ....	....	Closing Order revoked and Demolition Order made	1.11.60

Houses Demolished during 1960.

27, The Fleet.

29, The Fleet.

1, Swainsley Court.

2, Swainsley Court.

3, Swainsley Court.

4, Swainsley Court.

6, Swainsley Court.

7, Swainsley Court.

8, Swainsley Court.

9, Swainsley Court.

10, Swainsley Court.

11, Swainsley Court.

12, Swainsley Court.

13, Swainsley Court.

14, Swainsley Court.

15, Swainsley Court.

1, Bullsmoor.

2, Bullsmoor.

3, Bullsmoor.

1, Holbrook Road.

3, Holbrook Road.

15, Parkside.
 17, Parkside.
 19, Parkside.
 81, Bridge Street.
 83, Bridge Street.
 85, Bridge Street.
 85A, Bridge Street.
 6, Holbrook Road.
 8, Holbrook Road.

TABLE No. 16.

GENERAL.

Smoke Abatement.

All factory chimneys are kept under observation whilst the district is traversed for the carrying out of other duties. Only if a chimney is seen to be emitting smoke in abnormal quantities is an actual recorded observation made and this is followed up where necessary with a visit to the factory concerned.

The Council support the Clean Air Society and the Chairman of the Health Committee and I attended meetings of the East Midland Division.

Petroleum (Regulations) Acts, 1928-1936.

Duties in connection with the storage of petroleum are carried out by the Department under the above Acts.

Number of licences in force	25
Total quantity of fuel stored....	20,790 gallons
Fees paid	£16

Co-ordination and exchange of information with the Fire Service Authorities is excellent.

Swimming Baths.

The Council's indoor swimming baths have once again proved an asset to the town as will be seen from the following :—

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Bathers	29896	32090	36777	36662	33512
Spectators	1302	1163	1223	1547	1404
Slipper Baths	1699	1602	1582	1561	1284

The baths were also used throughout the season by various swimming clubs as well as 17,081 children from schools in the district excluding Herbert Strutt School pupils.

The baths are well looked after and samples taken during the year were satisfactory.

Common Lodging House.

There is one registered Common Lodging House in the district. The maximum number of lodgers allowed is forty-four and conditions have been satisfactory throughout the year.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.

Twenty-one licences to slaughter or stun animals were issued for the twelve month period.

There are four licensed slaughter houses and one knacker's yard in the area.

DISINFESTATION.

Disinfestation work during the year was carried out at nine premises :—

Wasps	....	....	....	1
Crickets	....	....	....	1
Woodworm	....	....	....	2
Ants ....	....	....	....	1
Moths	....	....	....	1
Fleas ....	....	....	....	1
Dirty Houses	....	....	....	2
				—
				9
				—

TABLE No. 17.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

278 shops of the following categories are on the register.

Grocers and Provisions	....	....	....	....	....	....	62
General and sub-post office	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
General Stores and Off-Licence	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Fish Fryers	....	....	....	....	....	....	16
Cafes, Canteens and Restaurants	....	....	....	....	....	....	20
Greengrocers	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
Butchers	....	....	....	....	....	....	19
Fishmongers	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Confectionery	....	....	....	....	....	....	16
Ice-Cream (only)	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Ladies' Hairdressers	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
Gents' Hairdressers	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Pharmacists	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Newsagents	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
General Drapers	....	....	....	....	....	....	15
Furniture	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Paints and Wallpaper	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Ironmongers	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Fancy Goods and Stationers	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Electric, Radio and Cycle	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
Footwear	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
Dry Cleaners	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Gents' Outfitters	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	....	....	21
Ladies' Wear	....	....	....	....	....	....	4

278

TABLE No. 18.

**SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED AND DEFECTS
REMEDIED DURING THE YEAR AS A RESULT OF
NOTICES SERVED UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS,
ORDERS, REGULATIONS AND HOUSING ACTS.**

Ashbins provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	115
Brickwork repairs	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
Chimneys and chimney pots repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
Cooking Ranges and fireplaces repaired or renewed	....	....	....	....	....	....	17
Cooking Appliances repaired or renewed	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Cupboards repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Downpipes repaired or replaced	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Dampness remedied	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Doors and Door Frames repaired or renewed	....	....	....	....	....	....	28
Door Steps repaired or replaced	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Derbyshire County Council General Powers Act	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Drains repaired or renewed	....	....	....	....	....	....	29
Drains cleared of obstructions	....	....	....	....	....	....	19
Eaves gutters repaired or replaced	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
Electrical fittings repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Floors—solid—repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	15
Floors—wooden—repaired or renewed	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
Flashings renewed	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Food & Drugs Act	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Food Hygiene Regulations	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Food Stores provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Gates or catches repaired or renewed	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Gas Coppers repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Inspection Chambers and/or covers repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	16
Plaster—walls—repaired or renewed	....	....	....	....	....	....	27
Plaster—ceilings—repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
Pointing	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Petroleum Regulations	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
Roofs repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	26
Staircases repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Skirting Boards repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Sink Draining Boards replaced	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Sinks renewed	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Set Pot Boiler repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Smoke Nuisance remedied	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Shops Act	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Water supply to sink	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Water supply to main cistern	....	....	....	....	....	....	3

Carried forward 446

TABLE No. 19.

	Carried forward	446
W.C. flushing cisterns repaired or replaced	....	25
W.C. seats repaired or renewed	....	8
W.C. basins provided or renewed	....	27
Walls (boundary) repaired	....	3
Window frames repaired	....	16
Window catches and sashcords repaired	....	4
Window sills—tiled—repaired	....	1
Window sills—stone—repaired	....	1
Windows provided (new ventilation)	....	1
Yards, footpaths, etc., repaired	....	2
Total	....	<u>534</u>

TABLE No. 19.

INSPECTIONS MADE DURING 1960.

Houses--Public Health Acts or Housing Acts	...	...	280
Dustbins	...	...	164
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	6
Smoke Observations	...	...	28
Factories	...	...	44
Outworkers	...	...	32
Infectious Diseases Cases	...	...	16
Knacker's Yard	...	...	3
Rodent Control	...	...	286
Petroleum Acts	...	...	10
Licensed Premises	...	...	32
Filthy or Verminous Premises	...	...	2
Interviews with Owners, etc.	...	...	210
Revisits to Property Under Notice	...	...	38
Grocers and Greengrocers	...	...	30
Bakehouses	...	...	8
Fishmongers	...	...	4
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	6
Restaurants, Cafes and Canteens	...	...	12
Food Hawkers	...	...	6
Farms	...	...	2
Water Supply	...	...	8
Inspections in connection with Housing Manager's Duties			378
Shops Act	...	...	5
Butchers' Shops and Slaughterhouses	....	...	370
Tents and Vans	....	....	9
Ice-Cream Premises	....	....	25
Drainage Works	....	....	102
Cesspools	....	....	1
Schools	....	....	2
Hairdressers	....	....	2
Market Inspections	....	....	3
Houses Disinfected	....	....	15
Houses Disinfested	....	....	9
Salvage	....	....	200
Refuse Collection and Disposal	....	....	151
Miscellaneous	....	....	52

continued

TABLE No. 20.

INSPECTIONS—cont.

Samples

(a)	Ice-Cream	....	....	....	....	....	6
(b)	Water	....	....	....	....	....	3
(c)	Swimming Baths	....	....	....	....	....	5
TOTAL							<hr/> 2565 <hr/>

Interviews—

Health	...	....	....	....	....	....	1178
Housing	...	....	....	....	....	....	1096
							<hr/> 2274 <hr/>

TABLE No. 20

NOTICES SERVED DURING 1960.

	Informal	Statutory	Work done in default
Public Health Act, 1936	163	3	—
Housing Act,	82	—	—
Food Hygiene Regu- lations, and Food & Drug Acts	3	—	—
Factories Act	1	—	—
Petroleum Regulations	25	—	—
Belper U.D.C. Act	8	—	—
Derbyshire County Council Act	1	—	—
Slaughterhouse Regulations	2	—	—
Totals	<hr/> 285 <hr/>	<hr/> 3 <hr/>	<hr/> — <hr/>

TABLE No. 21.



Tom Brown (Belper) Ltd
Bridge Street Belper
Derbyshire

1